

EXCHANGE:
Cable Quotations:
T.T. London 3s. 11d.
On Demand 2s. 11 1/2d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

Copyright 1918, by the Proprietor.

March 19, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 71
Humidity 94 67

March 19, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 75
Humidity 98 74

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.05

7895 日七初月二

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1918.

二拜禮 號九十月三英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
48¢ PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

DUTCH SHIPPING QUESTION.

Threat of a German Blockade.

London, March 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the *Frankfurter Zeitung* threatens that if the Allies take over the Dutch ships, German submarines will blockade the Dutch coast.

Germany's Desperate Efforts.

London, March 18.

The Germans are making desperate efforts to prevent Holland from accepting the Entente's terms regarding shipping. Threats and cajolery are being used indiscriminately. The Dutch reply is expected to-day.

It is stated that British ships in Dutch ports are ready to leave at a moment's notice.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at the Hague understands that Holland has accepted the Allies' conditions.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

The Plans for Its Acquisition.

London, March 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo says it is officially stated that a Commission will be appointed in order to acquire the cotton crop. It will be assisted by an Advisory Board representing exporters, growers and banks. No further export licences will be granted except for the Commission's purchases. Licences already granted will be cancelled except for cotton held in port and sold for export before March 5. The Commission will sell on the basis of forty-eight dollars per kantar (c.b.). Alexandria fully good fair Sakelardies. The British Treasury is prepared to lend ten millions sterling to meet the financial demands of the commission and an equal sum will be advanced by a group bank at a limited interest under the guarantee of the Egyptian Government. If American prices rise, the sale price will be increased and profits of increase will be credited to the Egyptian Government.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Russian Fleet Safe.

London, March 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says it appears that the Russian Fleet at Odessa withdrew to Sevastopol prior to the German occupation of Odessa and Nicolaiel, where the Soviets were immediately suppressed. The Germans have seized the naval dockyards at Nicolaiel. The German offensive is proceeding in the direction of Kherson.

Will the Peace Treaty be Rescinded?

London, March 18.

The majority of the Russian Press continue to emphasise that the peace imposed by the German Imperialists offers the necessary respite to enable the Soviets to organise the country for a fresh and bitter struggle with the invader. They say the Treaty must inevitably be rescinded once a real national authority is constituted.

A Disappointment?

London, March 18.

A message from Chicago says American grain experts are of opinion that the Germans will find no wheat at Odessa, as all has been consumed by refugees and disbanded soldiers.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

Germany's Military Schemes.

London, March 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that telegrams from reliable quarters describe the German preparations at Irkutsk and elsewhere in Siberia for the formation of two Army Corps and two Cavalry Corps, composed of German and Austrian war prisoners. A hundred and thirty German officers have arrived at Irkutsk and others, disguised, are pouring in. Field guns and armoured cars are being transported from European Russia.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN.

London, March 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that M. Joffre, who was President of the Peace Delegation, has been appointed Russian Ambassador in Berlin.

A SERBIAN DENIAL.

London, March 18.

The Serbs indignantly repudiate statements in German newspapers alleging a separate peace with Serbia.

THE GERMAN WAY.

London, March 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm states that telegraphic communication with Helsingfors and South Finland was interrupted suddenly on Saturday evening. Probably the Germans on Åland Island cut the lines.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

Allied Forces More Active.

London, March 18.

Reuter's correspondent with the British forces in Macedonia states that the past week has been more active in all sectors, especially on the British Struma and Doiran fronts. The Greeks have indulged in successful artillery action and carried out aviation and infantry raids on enemy trenches, capturing quantities of military equipment.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF MONASTIR.

London, March 17.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Corfu, twenty-five were killed and fifty-five injured, mostly women and children, by the bombardment of Monastir, cabled on March 16.

THE COAL SHORTAGE.

London, March 18.

An Order is momentarily expected closing theatres, music halls and cinemas at 9.30 in the evening in order to economise fuel. Clubs and restaurants are also likely to be effected. Theatre owners are sending a deputation to the Coal Controller on the subject.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SHIPPING SITUATION.

Is Government Control a Failure?

London, March 18.

Political interest centres in the debate on the Navy Estimates on Wednesday, when Sir Eric Geddes announces the measures of reorganisation within the Admiralty to meet criticisms. The chief change is expected to be the appointment of Lord Pirbright (Chairman of Messrs. Harland and Wolff) to control shipbuilding. The detailed statement of the actual amount of tonnage sunk, together with the shortcomings in replacement, is likewise awaited.

The *Times* shipping correspondent warns the nation not to entertain the illusion that the periodical publication of stock returns will be at all comfortable to its peace of mind, but says there are plentiful signs that the country is determined to meet the most urgent shipping requirements.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, late Chairman of the P. and O. Company, in a letter to the *Times*, says it seems absolutely clear that the Government control of shipping is a distinct failure. He urges the freeing of shipowners and mercantile builders from Admiralty interference.

THE COMING OFFENSIVE.

What are the Germans Waiting For?

London, March 17.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, commenting on the Hindenburg interview, cabled on March 14, states:—"Reciprocal raiding and artillery firing are keeping the front active and thunderous, but the German newspapers are questioning what the High Command is waiting for. General von Hindenburg is protesting too much about the moral of the German troops. All the recent experiences with prisoners demonstrate that they are anything but confident at the prospect of a big offensive and even view it with dismay. The enemy at present is trying his utmost to discover the strength and dispositions of our artillery and is wasting immense quantities of ammunition for this object. The indomitable work of our airmen in combing the skies is severely restricting enemy aerial observation and ensuring ours."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Series of Strong German Attacks.

London, March 18.

A French communique states:—"The enemy bombardment on the right bank of the Meuse became intense, followed by a series of strong German attacks. Big enemy detachments approached our positions, penetrating our lines at various points in the direction of Samogreux, north of Bois des Courtoises and the Bezinaux district. The assailants suffered heavily under the violence of our fire and were unable to maintain their positions in the elements in which they had gained a footing. Artillery firing continues to be very lively in this region. Our troops last night penetrated enemy trenches at Bois de Malancourt to a width of 1,400 and a depth of 800 metres. The total number of prisoners taken on the left bank of the Meuse last night exceeds 160, including several officers."

After a bombardment we raided to some depth in Malancourt wood and took forty prisoners. The enemy at night-time violently bombarded points between the Meuse and Bezinaux. We immediately replied. A German aeroplane was brought down and four others severely damaged. Our aeroplanes dropped 7,000 kilograms of bombs on military establishments and behind the enemy front.

With the Belgians.

London, March 18.

A Belgian communique states:—"During the past two days artillery activity has been particularly intense in the districts of Nieport, Dixmude and Merckel, the enemy continuing to fire quantities of gas-shells. We replied similarly."

IRISH POLITICS.

An Unprecedented Event Reported.

London, March 18.

An unprecedented event in Irish politics occurred on Sunday at Waterford, which is at present in the throes of a most bitter election campaign. Captain Redmond, the Nationalist candidate, and Mr. White, the Sinn Féin candidate, followed by their respective retainers in a two mile procession, attended the St. Patrick's Day celebrations. The demonstration was followed by a meeting, at which Captain Redmond defended the attitude of the Nationalists towards recruiting in Ireland.

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

London, March 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that M. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando and other French and Italian Ministers have returned from London, where an important conference was held. M. Clemenceau expressed himself as being very satisfied with the results.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING CONTROL.

London, March 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that the Commonwealth shortly assumes complete control of coastal vessels.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

STRIKES IN AUSTRIA.

London, March 17.

A Vienna telegram states that workers in the North-western State and Northern Railway workshops struck on the 15th. On the 16th they returned to the shops owing to a threat of military intervention, but they did not resume work. Several factories at Floridsdorf were already idle. Telegraphic communication with Budapest is suspended. A strike, which is apparently serious, has broken out there.

ALLIES TAKING OVER EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

London, March 17.

The Press Bureau announces that Britain on behalf of the Allies is taking over the Egyptian cotton crop from August next, also the residue of the present crop.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Warships "Found" at Odessa.

Amsterdam, March 17.

A telegram from Berlin states that fifteen Russian warships were "found" in the harbour at Odessa.

More Messacre.

Jassy, March 17.

The Bolsheviks at Odessa went to Sebastopol before the German occupation. Before leaving, the Bolshevik General Muraviev ordered the massacre of officers, capitalists and bourgeois and fined the population twenty million roubles.

Germany Desires Russian Fleets.

Petrograd, March 17.

The complete demobilisation of troops in Petrograd district has been ordered.

M. Kamkoff, speaking at the Moscow Congress which ratified the peace treaty, said that Germany was buying Russian foreign loans and would force Russia to pay fifty per cent of all foreign loans. Russia could only expect to support an international proletariat if it showed it could fight to the end.

The German official press states that Germany is willing to abandon her claims for repayment of expenditure on war prisoners in return for the Russian Baltic and Black Sea fleets.

Austrian official sources state that German officers have been invited to organise the Ukrainian army.

Herr Ballin and the German financier Langhof are expected in Petrograd. It is stated the Government proposes to establish an oil monopoly.

A Painful Peace.

Moscow, March 17.

The resolution of the Congress of Soviets ratifying the peace treaty describes the peace as painful, forced and dishonouring and urges all the workers to employ all their strength to establish the defence of Russia upon the basis of a socialist militia. All persons of both sexes, young and old, should be militarily trained. M. Lenin, in a speech, said that the peace should be accepted as a respite pending the moment when the European proletariat would come to their assistance.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Belgians Hold the Coast Sector.

London, March 17.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says: It is announced that Belgian troops are now holding the former British sector on the coast.

British Activity.

London, March 18.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports as follows:—"We drove off raiders near Zonnebeke. The enemy artillery has been active southward of the Bapaume-Cambrai road also against our rear defences, southward of Lens and in the areas of the Labasse Canal, Armentieres and Ypres. There was great aerial activity yesterday. We again heavily attacked billets and dropped thirty tons of bombs on two aerodromes and three dumps. We destroyed one hangar and crashed down one Gotha in the act of rising. We brought down sixteen and drove down seven. Six of ours are missing. Our night-fliers bombed billets and all returned. We bombed the barracks and railway station at Kaiserslautern to-day directly hitting the station and causing a fire. We drove off attackers. All our machines returned."

French Penetrate Enemy Lines.

London, March 18.

A French communique says:—"There has been fairly considerable reciprocal artillery north of Chemin-des-Dames. Under the protection of our artillery which dominated the German artillery, we carried out last night in the region of Cheppy on the left of the Meuse an important raid. We completely successfully penetrated enemy trenches on a front of eight hundred metres to a depth of three hundred metres. We destroyed all dugouts, blockhouses and works and brought back eighty prisoners belonging to three regiments, also seven machine guns. Our losses were light."

Some German Claims.

London, March 18.

A wireless German official message states: After ten hours of artillery the French advanced on a wide front westward of Avocourt but were repulsed by our fire and hand-to-hand fighting. We prisoners on the eastern bank of the Meuse two hundred, including the staff of a battalion. We shot down seventeen aeroplanes on Saturday."

MR. DILLON ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

London, March 17.

Mr. J. Dillon speaking at Enniskillen said his task would be to tell England before the world that she must cease to talk of a League of Nations or pretend that the war was in defence of small nationalities until she had freed a country which had been groaning for 700 years under misgovernment. The time had come to finish the Convention and if it failed to agree on a settlement the Irish question would assume in a week or two a more formidable shape than ever. Young and unthinking enthusiasts were anxious to establish an Irish Republic. They were not so numerous as they imagined and he urged them to abandon the dangerous bluff and join their compatriots in a united demand for the prize within their grasp. He warned them against being led on to another rising as he knew their ranks were full of police spies.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

Washington, March 17.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the U.S. Navy, stated there was no doubt the Allies would win against the submarines. They were winning surely and steadily. They were capturing some submarines and destroying more. The Germans were not sinking more merchantmen than the Allies would be building and with increased building during the summer in the United States and Britain, the difficulty would be overcome more and more.

DUTCH SAILINGS STOPPED.

Amsterdam, March 17.

The newspapers publish a telegram from the Hague stating that Dutch sailings to England have been stopped.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

Canon Scott Holland.

London, March 17.

The death is announced of Canon Henry Scott Holland, M.A. [Deceased was editor of the *Commonwealth* and was at the time of his death Union of Christ Church which appointment he had held since 1910. From 1882 to 1894 he was Canon of Truro and was Chaplain to the Bishop of Truro from 1892 to 1904. From 1886 to 1910 he was Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral.]

U. S. WAR SAVINGS.

Stamps Eagerly Bought.

The American war savings certificate stamps, which were placed on sale at the American Post Office on Friday, are (says the *N. Y. Daily News* of March 12) evidently meeting with full appreciation by the local Americans and a number of requests for them have already been received from the outposts. Only \$340,000 worth were received, and half of these had been sold by yesterday. It would seem advisable, therefore, that those intending to subscribe should make their purchases within the next few days, as it cannot be said when the next lot will arrive.

These stamps are essentially a savings investment, and were issued by the American Treasury Department with the intention of catching small amounts of regular intervals, amounting to would ordinarily go into savings bank accounts. The certificate has spaces for 20 stamps of \$5 value each, the intention being that subscribers should purchase a few stamps at a time and so gradually fill up the certificate. Needless to say, however, most applicants here are buying the full certificates at once, paying \$32.50 this month for what will be worth \$100 on January 1, 1923. Next month the certificates will cost \$33, the price and the cash-in value increasing 25 cents monthly until December, 1922.

The Government does not encourage the purchase of certificate stamps in large amounts, the regulations prohibiting the sale of more than \$1,000 (10 certificates) to one person. Consequently several men who were prepared to invest larger amounts have been disappointed. As the certificates are payable at any post office in the United States, here is a convenient method of buying gold while it is cheap, against intended future visits to America or to hold for exchange profits.

Koreans Religious Enthusiasm.

It is stated in the *Seoul Press* that the religious enthusiasm of Koreans in North Pyongando now runs very high. A few days ago over ten thousand Christians assembled at a Roman Catholic Church at Byonchon presided over by a French priest to hear a sermon. No such instance has ever before been witnessed in the province.

DON'T FORGET.

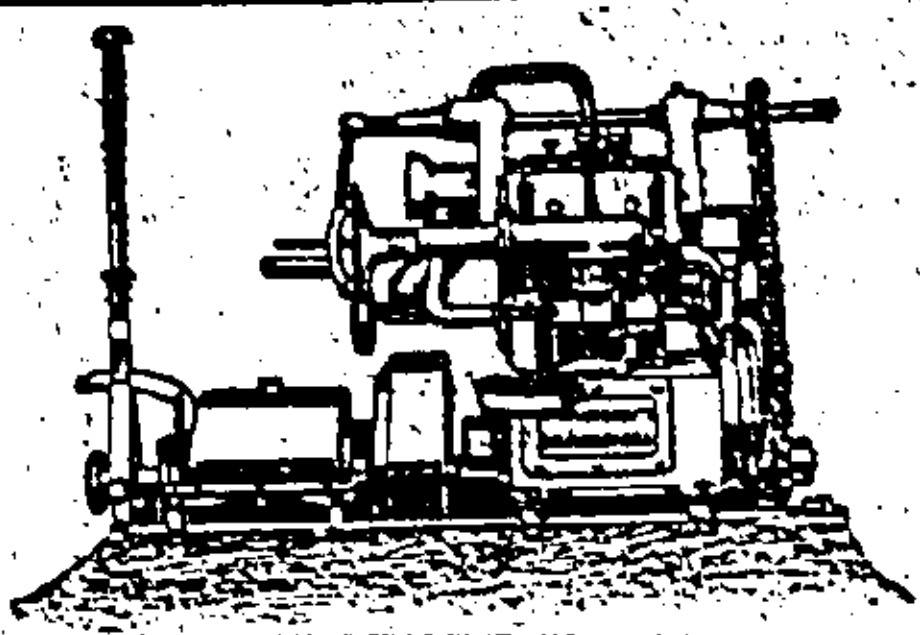
TO-DAY.

City Hall—Concert by Professor Papani, 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.



THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN MARINE MOTORS.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND FULL PARTICULARS, ON APPLICATION TO
DODWELL & CO. LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment—

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

APEXIOR

THE MOST RATIONAL REMEDY
FOR BOILER TROUBLES.

SOLE AGENTS—

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.
Queen's Building, Chater Road, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND 1 1/2 to 1 3/4" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply to— W. BARKER,
Manager.

Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

NOTICES.

HINDS CREAM

Is particularly recommended for
ROUGH, HARD OR IRRITATED SKIN, CHAPPED
FACE, LIPS AND HANDS,
SUNBURN, WINDBURN, GOLD SORES,
CHILBLAINS, BURNS, SCALDS, FLESH WOUNDS, CHAFING,
MOSQUITO AND OTHER INSECT BITES,
and all the various

CONDITIONS OF THE SKIN OF LIKE CHARACTER

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY,

TEL. NO. 1877. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL TEL. NO. 1877.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and
Macao for the OVERLAND, HUDSON
and CHANDLER Motor Cars, and
the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.
KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, WATSON ROAD, TEL. K. 226.

PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST.
PHONE NO. 1116. CENTRAL.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE APPLY—
EXILE GARAGE
TEL. No. 1068.

NOTICES.



VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.67
	50	1.85
Superfine	20	.75
	100	2.40
	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Boston Leads in British

Recruiting.
Boston, February 5.—Boston led the cities of the United States in the number of men recruited last month for the British forces, the British-Canadian recruiting mission announced today. Six hundred and seventy-eight men were accepted for service out of 1,086 examined in this city. New York was next with 623 men accepted.

A Fine Day's Work.
The Honorary Secretary of the St. Andrew's Society at Kobe reports that the sum of \$238.11.8 has been forwarded to the funds of the Scottish Motor Ambulance. This sum was made up of subscriptions from members of St. Andrew's Society, together with the results of the sale held in the Kobe Club on November 30th last, which was so generously supported by Allied friends.

Bandmaster, Sousa, Sells His Baton.
Chicago, February 5.—Lieutenant John Philip Sousa, bandmaster at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, offered his baton at auction for the benefit of the fund which is being raised to obtain baseball equipment for the sailors, and it sold for \$120, it became known today. The prized wand has been in the possession of the bandmaster for forty-eight years, having been presented to him in 1870 by members of the band of which he was then leader.

Mississippi Ice Gorge Moves.
Memphis, Tenn., February 5.—The ice rack, gorged in the Mississippi River at Richardson's Landing, north of this city, has broken and huge floes are moving rapidly southward. At Memphis the river is rising rapidly, with a large quantity of heavy ice passing. With the exception of a few logs, which will attempt to rescue craft imbedded in the floating ice, all of the shipping in the local harbour has been moved to shelter. At the request of shipping interests, army aviators from Park Field, near Memphis, planned today to fly over the O-cola gorge to ascertain the condition and position of craft from up-river points wedged in the ice.

American Troopship Ashore.
Messages from Yokohama to the Osaka Mainichi report that the U. S. steamer Umatilla, (4,000 tons) on her way from America to Yokohama, ran on a sunken rock at a spot six miles north of Lighthouse of Inabosaki, that is about a mile off Tsushima Mura, Kashima Gun, Ibaraki Ken, recently. She sent a wireless message to Messrs. Cornes and Co., Lloyd's Agents at Yokohama, asking for assistance. Messrs. Cornes & Co. immediately applied to the Yokohama Naval Station for help, and sent two steamers to the scene. The steamers arrived on the spot at 3 p.m., but they are unable to approach the steamer owing to the numbers of sunken rocks in the vicinity. The steamer appears to have sustained some damage, but she is not expected to sink.

Registering Alien Enemies.
Reports received in New York from the police stations of this city indicated that although the work of registering enemy aliens was going forward with little or no friction, some difficulty had arisen in instances where those to be registered could not speak English, and, therefore, the services of the fifteen information bureaus established by the Committee on Alien Registration, 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. E. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
The Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, has issued a circular letter to the police departments of the United States, advising them to register enemy aliens. The circular states that the Bureau has received information that a large number of enemy aliens are in the United States, and that it is necessary to register them. The circular also states that the Bureau has established fifteen information bureaus, one in each of the fifteen principal cities of the United States, to assist in the registration process. The circular further states that the Bureau has received information that a large number of enemy aliens are in the United States, and that it is necessary to register them. The circular also states that the Bureau has established fifteen information bureaus, one in each of the fifteen principal cities of the United States, to assist in the registration process.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded free of charge, on receipt of Postal Order for 2s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £2.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

COURVOISIER'S THREE DIAMOND. BRANDY.

SOLE AGENTS:

GALDBECK
MACGREGOR
& CO.

15, Queen's Road Central,
Telephone No. 75.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.

There is a cure for Asthma, and it is up to all night coughing and gasping for breath when a single dose of

HOBB'S ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest. This is the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. HOBBS, a qualified Chemist and a sufferer for many years, who, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this terrible and distressing ailment.

Obtainable at: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-WARE MERCHANTS, Wholesale and Retail Importers, Fire Iron and Foundry Castings, General Storekeepers and Manufacturers. Nos. 24 and 26, New Market Road, Hong Kong.

TSANG FOOK.

PIANO and ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED and REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISHED, WORKS FIRST CLASS, LOWEST PRICES, GUARANTEED, WHITE, BEST, WORKMANSHIP, ESTABLISHED OVER 20 YEARS.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

In which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Yorkshire

Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

Photos of 1918

RACE MEETING

also
THE DERBY DAY CATASTROPHE
AT HARRY VALLEY.

MEE CHEUNG
PHOTOGRAPHER
Lee Hoppe Street, Telephone 1013.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net
In Bags of 50 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers
Hong Kong, Shanghai, Canton, etc.

GENERAL NEWS.

Christian Science Chaplains.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the U. S. Navy, has appointed Mr. Richard J. Davis, of Boston, a Christian Scientist, a chaplain in the navy. Mr. Davis has been commissioned with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, and has been assigned for duty, temporarily, at the Boston navy yard. He is the first Christian Scientist to be appointed chaplain in the navy, two having been appointed in the army.

Reformatory Fire.

Jeffersonville, Ind., February 6.—Five of the thirteen buildings in the group comprising the Indiana State Reformatory were destroyed by fire here early today, entailing an estimated loss of \$250,000. Twelve hundred and eighty-five prisoners, in cell houses and dormitories were marshalled in orderly array and assembled in the quadrangle, a walled enclosure where "retreat" is sounded each evening after the military fashion. At the word of command they quietly marched to the institutional school building, 200 yards away from the fire, where they were placed under guard. None tried to escape.

Catholic Father's Death.

The Kobe Herald regrets to announce the death of the Rev. Albert Charles Pelu, of the Roman Catholic Mission in Kinshu, who passed away at the residence of the Bishop of Nagasaki. Father Pelu was a missionary of the Paris Society of Foreign Missions and spent his entire missionary career in Japan. Arriving in this country in 1872 he was first stationed at Niigata, afterwards residing at Tokyo and Osaka. In 1881 he came to Urakami, Nagasaki Ken, and remained there until 1887, when he was transferred to the Goto Islands where he laboured incessantly for thirty years and where he leaves 15,800 members of the Church. A month ago, overcome by sickness, Father Pelu went to Nagasaki for medical treatment and rest, hoping to regain strength sufficiently to resume his missionary labours in the Goto Islands. He was in his seventieth year.

Espionage Charge.

Samuel Hitchcock, United States Commissioner, held Hyman Lubarsky, otherwise known as Harold Barr, a young Russian, to await the action of the Federal grand jury, after a hearing in New York recently. Lubarsky was arrested by Herbert H. Ramsey, chief yeoman, in the Naval Intelligence Service, on the charge of violating the Espionage act by taking two blueprints from Charles Oory & Sons, makers of marine telegraphic apparatus, at 290 Hudson Street. The concern is working on a Government contract, and, according to the complaint, the blueprints were of secret devices for use in combating submarines. The blueprints were finally recovered at Lubarsky's home, 34, Powell Street, East New York. At the hearing, Charles Oory, head of the firm, testified that the blueprints which Lubarsky took from the place, where he was employed as a clerk, were Government papers which had been entrusted by the Navy Department to the concern in accordance with a contract to make secret devices for use against submarines. Lubarsky's bond was fixed at \$5,000.

NOTICES.

PIANOS

TO HIRE

FROM

\$10.

PER MONTH.

TUNING & REGULAR

ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

MOUTRIE'S



LAZARUS' BIFOCALS

A SINGLE LENS

WITH

A DOUBLE PURPOSE.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

28, Queen's Road Central.

ELECTRICITY FOR ALL.

National Scheme of Power Supply.

Proposals which would revolutionise the industries of the country are contained in the report of the Coal Conservation Sub-Committee on the supply of electrical power. The main reforms advocated are as follows:—

The construction of 16 "super-power stations" in different parts of the country.

The supersession (with adequate compensation of the 600 or so small undertakings at present in existence.

The utilisation of by-products at each of the big stations.

National control of the whole undertaking by a National Board of Electricity Commissioners.

Lord Haldane, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, strongly recommends that action should be taken without delay. Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, to whom the report was presented, states that the proposals, in view of the important issues raised, will be explored by the Government before Parliament is asked to take any action on the subject.

The primary object of the scheme is to economise our coal supplies. The amount of coal used in the United Kingdom for the production of power is 80,000,000 tons. A national scheme

such as proposed would save 55,000,000 tons of this, or about £27,000,000 a year. It is calculated that with the saving of by-products now wasted by the burning of coal in open grates and boiler furnaces a national economy of £100,000,000 a year would be effected.

The committee point out that the coal now used would, if used economically, produce at least three times the present amount of power and they pin their faith to the maxim: "The best cure for low wages is more motive power." In the United States the amount of power used per worker is half as much again as in the United Kingdom.

It has been settled conclusively, the committee hold, that the most economical means of applying power to industry is the electric motor. Ninety-five per cent. of the manufacturing factories established since the war are so equipped. The problem is not the application of the electric power, but its generation.

The average generating capacity of the existing 600 undertakings is only 5,000 horsepower, or about one-fourth the capacity of a single generating machine of economical size, and about one-third of that of a power station of economical size. The generating machines proposed in the new scheme are to be of not less than 20,000 horsepower each, and they will feed consumers in all parts of the country by means of a system of main trunk lines. For more im-

portant industrial districts machines of 50,000 horse-power are advocated. The stations should be outside towns on sites with ample coal and water transport facilities. By-products would be extracted from the coal before it is used, and various electro-chemical processes could be carried on near by. Subsidiary generating plant would deal with surplus gas or waste heat, and the electricity so produced would be fed into the main trunk system.

The committee foresee, as a result of a national system of electric power supply, a great increase of the use of electricity for all purposes, with many advantageous results. Factory chimneys would gradually disappear. Railways would be electrified, even for the haulage of goods trains. Smoke would disappear from towns and coal waggons need run no farther than the electric power stations. Electric light would be cheap enough for the poorest, and there would be a large increase in the use of electric heat and power for household purposes.

In proof that their recommendations are on the right lines, the committee point to the example of the north-east coast district, which is served by a group of power companies from one inter-

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Ground Floor Flat, 14 Macdonnell Road, 2 LARGE ROOMS, spacious verandah, closed verandah, dressing-room, bath-room, pantry, scullery and kitchen. Almost completely furnished. Apply Box 420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings.

Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to:—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—EUROPEAN FLAT (Bottom Floor) No. 56 Kennedy Road, with bath room, detached servants' quarters, and electric lights already installed. Apply, Young Hee, Tel. Nos. 531 and 900.

WANTED.

POSITION WANTED as NURSE or CHAMBER-MAID, for the period of a journey to America, by a lady desirous of obtaining free passage from Hongkong to New York. Apply Box 1343 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak apply DUNCAN CLARK, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

FOR SALE.—\$50 Pearl EARRINGS; \$750 Pearl NECKLACES; Ladies' \$300 FUR-CLOAKS (Karakul Buhara). Apply only from 12 to 4 P.M. Room No. 2, Grand Hotel, Lieutenants of Russian Navy Snarshi.

NOTICES.

DISINFECTION

IS MOST NECESSARY TO YOU AT THIS TIME.

We Hold Stocks of:—

JEYES' FLUID
SANITAS OKOL
SANITAS SOLDIS

GOSSAGE'S CARBOLIC SOAP.

PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, in wholesale quantities.

For Prices Apply to:—

W. C. HUMPHREYS & CO.

5, DUDELL STREET.

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POUltICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

Sole Agents: A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD. Hongkong & China.

portant industrial districts machines of 50,000 horse-power are advocated.

The stations should be outside towns on sites with ample coal and water transport facilities. By-products would be extracted from the coal before it is used, and various electro-chemical processes could be carried on near by. Subsidiary generating plant would deal with surplus gas or waste heat, and the electricity so produced would be fed into the main trunk system.

The committee foresee, as a result of a national system of electric power supply, a great increase of the use of electricity for all purposes, with many advantageous results. Factory chimneys would gradually disappear. Railways would be electrified, even for the haulage of goods trains. Smoke would disappear from towns and coal waggons need run no farther than the electric power stations. Electric light would be cheap enough for the poorest, and there would be a large increase in the use of electric heat and power for household purposes.

In proof that their recommendations are on the right lines, the committee point to the example of the north-east coast district, which is served by a group of power companies from one inter-

connected electrical system. The price paid is less than \$1. per unit (in Lancashire, where conditions for amalgamation would be even more favourable, the price varies from 1d. to 2d. or more), and the use of power per head of the population is three times as great as in Lancashire. The Tyne wharves have adopted electricity to the exclusion of all other forms of power: electric traction flourishes, new industries have been attracted to the district and eleven "waste heat stations" have been established since 1905 by which electric power is produced as a by-product of two of the largest local industries—the making of pig iron and coke.

The committee regret that the subject is complicated and hampered by the necessity of using existing plant to the best advantage. They urge, however, that it should not be further hampered by the mistaken policy of the past, except in so far as justice requires that fair compensation should be paid for existing rights. The subject they add, "is essentially one with the problem of the industrial development of the country."

The committee are in favour of the new stations, being built by private enterprise, but insist that the policy must be national in character.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST TO HAND.

SLAZENGER'S and SPALDING'S

BRITISH MADE

TENNIS BALLS

FOR CEMENT AND GRASS COURTS.

TENNIS RACKETS

INCLUDING

"GOLD MEDAL" "LAMBERT CHAMBERS."
"TOURNAMENT" THE "I Z" "VANTAGE."

I. & R. MORLEY'S

SUMMER WEIGHT

TEL. 692 SOCKS AND UNDER WEAR. TEL. 692

ALL QUALITIES.

J. T. SHAW

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARIMUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps. Places and winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their ticket at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 29th March (SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the Hongkong Jockey Club.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1918.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed by Messrs. Jenson & Nicholson Limited of London to be their Sole Agents in Hongkong, South China, and the Philippine Islands, for the sale of their Varnishes, Enamels, Paints, Colours and all kindred lines manufactured by them.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1918.

NOTICES.

WARD OFF DISEASE
HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY

Will permeate the atmosphere of your rooms, and kill all flies, mosquitos and disease germs. Harmless and of pleasant odour. Outfits consisting of atomizer and bottle of fluid, price \$6.00 net.

Extra bottles of fluid \$2.00
FRANK SMITH & CO.
6, DES VOGES ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2090, HONGKONG.

WANTED.

Names for 1918 issue

of the

HONGKONG

\$

DIRECTORY.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
P.O. Box 431.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA

Trained Massage

Seven years experience

Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES

IF PREFERRED.

No. 115 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

THE HONGKONG & WHAM-POA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY 25th March, 1918, at 12th noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th, to the 25th, inst., both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors: R. M. STEPHENSON, Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1918.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

Acne, Eczema, Scrofula, Red Leg, Alopecia, Ulcers, Ganglions, Swellings, Sores, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If so, don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and many ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly treat the blood of the system, and which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is the most delicate and effective of all medicines, and it is the only one that can be taken without any harm to the system.

composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

GOW.—At 17 Moray Avenue, Scotstoun-Glasgow on 13th inst. James Gow, at one time with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. and Farnham Boyd and Co., Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1918.

THE RUSSIAN PEACE.

If we are to regard the Bolsheviks as the lawful authority in Russia, that much-distressed country is at last at peace with Germany, for a message to hand yesterday stated that the Peace Treaty had been ratified after an open vote by the Congress of Soviets. Thus the Russian idealists, with characteristic disregard of stern practicalities, have allowed all the German demands, making concessions which all sensible people will regard not only as being dishonourable to the Allies but also sacrificing that national independence which is the birthright of every country. Thus is closed one more chapter of the sad history which has been made in Russia since the extremists carried through the Revolution and, intoxicated by their new-found liberty, became rather easy prey to Germany military aggression. For the sake of Russia, it would be better had that chapter never been written, for it will be said to the everlasting dishonour of the country that, though pledged never to conclude a separate peace, those into whose hands the management of affairs had temporarily fallen, were content to go back on the plighted word of their country.

There are times in a nation's history when it is sheer criminality to seek peace at all costs, and when not to continue fighting is to betray the country's best interests. Such a juncture has been reached in Russia, but with a callous disregard for the future and a short-sighted concentration on present immunity from warfare, the Bolsheviks have given in to the German demands and practically sold their country to the enemy. But even with the situation as it is, there is more than a probability that Germany will find things anything but to her liking, in her future intercourse with the Russians. Coincident with the announcement of the ratification of the Treaty we have the intimation that the Left Social Revolutionaries have refused responsibility in the matter and have reserved the right to hinder the fulfilment of its terms by all means in their power. When we add to that fact the other, that at the moment actual organised forces are in being in Russia, sworn to resist the Bolshevik policy, it does not become difficult to foresee quite a lot of future trouble in store for the Germans. But the greatest need at the moment is that Russia should be saved from herself, or from the group of madcap who are arrogating to themselves the right to commit the country to a humiliating peace. As Mr. Balfour truly says, the Allies are most anxious to render aid enabling Russia to surmount the great crisis in her destiny, since their desire is to see the country "strong, intact, secure and free." But they might almost be forgiven if they despaired of helping a nation which has not the will to help itself. Certainly if Japan or any other of the Allies intervenes it will not be to save the skins of the misguided Bolsheviks, but merely in the interests of the nation at large—the people who have thrown off the heavy burden of oppression which weighed them down for so many years, but who are in danger of being robbed of the fruits of the Revolution.

The worst of the outlook in Russia is that, whether the Allies intervene or not, everything points to a long period of unrest and commotion in this unhappy land. Russia, who ought to have been playing one of the leading roles in the war, and materially helping to crush a spirit which is altogether in conflict with the aims of the Revolution, has drifted into a state of ineptitude and turmoil which bids fair to continue well into the future. The only hope that we can hold is that even yet there will be such a national awakening as will result in total repudiation of the dishonourable peace which has now been signed, and that, out of the long night of suffering and distraction, there will emerge new forces determined that the country shall play her rightful part among the nations fighting for great and lasting principles.

Overcrowding in Hongkong.

Those who have given any thought to local social problems will be gratified at the fact that in the course of his sermon on Sunday morning the Rev. Mr. Copley Moyle took occasion to condemn the evils of overcrowding and child labour. The former question is an especially serious one at a time like the present, when the Colony is suffering from a deadly disease, and one could wish that the whole rabbit-warren of native tenements in some part of the city could be swept away once and for all. There are hundreds of ramshackle buildings in Hongkong, masquerading under the name of houses, which are a disgrace to the Colony, and it is in these that a huge proportion of the poorer class of Chinese have to live year in and year out. That fact, and the large measure of overcrowding which is known to exist, is in itself sufficient to account for the rapid spreading of disease when once it gets a hold on the native community. Mr. Copley Moyle says it is the desire to make money that is responsible for the overcrowding, and we do not doubt his words. The difficulty is to deal with rapacious landlords who profit at the expense of the welfare of the poor. But at any rate there can be no question as to the evil, which will continue so long as matters are allowed to continue without interference by the authorities.

Child Labour.

The other question with which Mr. Copley Moyle dealt—that of child labour—is an equal disgrace to the Colony. There can be no denying the contention of the reverend gentleman that this evil seems to go unchecked here. Those who have seen girls and boys of tender years toiling up hillside with heavy burdens in the heat of summer, and others utilised in shipping and harbour work, must have felt many a pang of regret that something is not done to put a stop to this exploitation of child labour, often so that wealthy contractors may make big profits. And what is seen in public is probably only a tithe of what occurs in the factories and workshops of the Colony run by native owners. If a close investigation were made into the factory life of Hongkong children, we do not hesitate to say that the revelations would be of a most painful and startling character. The worst of it is that, apart from the physical harm being done, these children are forced to labour at a time when they should be undergoing the benefits of education, and thus they grow up nothing else than ignorant, hardened, stunted physically and mentally as well. Compulsory education may be out of the question here, but at any rate the authorities should give their attention to that totally un-British thing—the wholesale exploitation of young labour.

Belgium's Revival.

There is an interesting item of war news in today's telegrams stating that Belgian troops are now holding the former British sector on the coast. That is a most gratifying piece of information, as it shows that after a long period of suffering, humiliation and forced inaction, Belgium is once again coming to take her place beside the Allies who entered the war on her behalf. Belgium was the first country to suffer from German aggression, and no other nation has experienced to greater degree the terrible outrages and abominations of the enemy's ruthless penetration. She has lost her country, temporarily, but not her soul, and in the rejuvenation of her Army we see a hopeful augury of future restoration and the avenging of Germany's initial crime. The Belgians in action have always displayed great tenacity and bravery, and we may be sure that this record will be maintained in the fighting which the future is sure to bring to these gallant soldiers.

DAY-BY-DAY.

THE MAN WHO IS ALWAYS WORRYING ABOUT HIS OWN PERSONAL PLEASURE IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO MISS IT.

To-morrow's Anniversary.—Two years ago to-morrow the abolition of Indian indentured labour was announced in the Legislative Council at Delhi.

The Dollar.—The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1½d.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi.—Mr. Tang Shao-yi has returned to Shanghai from Canton.

Forthcoming Marriage.—Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Victoria Ho Tung, daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, to Mr. M. K. Lo, which is to take place on April 4 next.

Spotted Fever.—The daily return in regard to the spotted fever outbreak shows that during the twenty-four hours ended March 18 the cases numbered 23, of which nine were fatal. All the sufferers were Chinese.

A Tenant's Complaint.

A reader sends to a Shanghai paper the following appeal from a Chinese tenant, which surely no landlord could resist:—"Information you that may house the water fluid was rotten down, and the sun dried, place was nearly falling. With this I am obliging to report you. If you permitted me my request; and send the fluid maker and carpenter to repair them as soon as possible. But the tenant must be kindness to you lordship."

Saloon Restriction.

The following telegram dated 17th March, 1918, has been received from His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Saigon:—"All vessels arriving from Hongkong will be inspected. Persons suspected of infection will be isolated and in such event vessel will be disinfected. If any cases of cerebro spinal meningitis are discovered vessel and all passengers to Indo-China will be put in quarantine for 6 days and disinfected. No restrictions as regards loading and disembarking cargo."

Hongkong Police Force.

The European section of the Hongkong Police Force is to be considerably augmented by the addition of fifteen men from the Middlesex Battalion. Since the outbreak of war 60 odd European members of the Force have enlisted for war service at Home, which has seriously depleted the ranks. As a result, the Police have been labouring under great difficulties, and although the number of new recruits is not large, their entrance into the force will have the effect of considerably lightening the duties of the European Police.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Luk Wing-fung has wired to the Tachun refusing to sanction Li Fook Lum's application for permission to bring an army to attack Lung Chai Kwong and for a big quantity of ammunition on the ground that the local protection is equally important. The Special Parliament has written to Sun Chien-han requesting him to restore Parliament before any settlement between the South and North is reached.

The Superintendent of the Canton and Shanshui railway, who was appointed by the Central Government, has been dismissed by the Military Government and another official appointed.

Six vernacular papers which are said to be party organs have applied to the Military Government for protection, which is granted.

The British Consul on the Shanshui called on the Tachun at noon on the 18th inst., on important matters.

It has been decided in the Special Parliament that the travelling expenses for M.P.s will be from \$400 to \$500 according to the length of the journey and their monthly expenses will be \$200 at first, the sum to be increased later. The M.P.s in Peking formerly received \$500 monthly.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN.

Last Night's Re-opening Recital.

The re-opening of St. John's Cathedral organ last evening, is a distinct landmark in the musical history of the Colony, for Hongkong can now truthfully be said to possess one of the finest instruments in the Far East. For quite a long time past the three-manual organ at St. John's has been badly in need of attention, for not only had certain parts become totally unusable but the instrument was showing general signs of deterioration. After an exhaustive examination it was discovered that almost entire re-construction was necessary to restore the organ to a state of proper efficiency, and when a well-known organ builder, Mr. W. Blackett, of Messrs. Blackett and Howden, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, recently arrived in the Colony to erect the new organ at the Union Church, it was decided to entrust him with the work at St. John's. For some time past the work has been assiduously carried on, and there was quite a spirit of anticipation abroad as to what the renovated instrument would be like, and as to how far it has been possible to complete the scheme that was started some years ago for bringing the instrument thoroughly up-to-date. The recital given last night by Mr. Denman Fuller, the Cathedral organist, fully demonstrated that Hongkong now possesses a really fine organ, and that Mr. Blackett has displayed no little ability in transforming the instrument from its former state into a full-powered, well-balanced, and exceedingly mellow toned organ. The sovereign programme which was printed for last night's recital, having given a historical sketch of the Cathedral organ from the year 1852, went on to state:—"A detailed account of what has now been done would occupy much space, but the following are a few of the most prominent features: the new soundboards have all been screwed and pin pallets put in throughout; a new heavy pressure bellows supplying the manual reservoirs of considerable strain has been added; the whole of the Pedal organ and part of the Great and Choir have been put on pneumatic action; the Swell Echo Gamba and Vox Celeste have been revoiced, a swell box, a tremulant and a new Harmonia Flute, (the existing 4 ft. Flute having been converted into a Piccolo) have been added to the Choir, the Pedal Quint has been converted into an 8 ft. Principal, an entirely new 16 ft. Dulciana and a 32 ft. Double Diapason have been added to the Pedal organ; the action and pipe work have been overhauled and regulated; the wind pressure has been increased throughout the organ to the great improvement of the reeds in particular, some extra case work has been put in and the pipes in both fronts have been re-decorated where necessary, thus greatly enhancing the appearance of the instrument. The work of re-construction has been one of very exceptional difficulty and the greatest credit is due to Mr. Blackett for the skilful and conscientious way in which he has carried it out. The wind supply is generated by an electric rotary blower built by Mr. Blackett, which is the gift of Mr. Denman Fuller, the Cathedral organist; it is driven by a 3 h.p. Century motor and produces considerably over 1,000 cubic feet of wind a minute at a pressure of 9 inches. The whole of the repairs, alterations and additions made since 1907 up to date have been carried out under the supervision and according to the ideas of Mr. Denman Fuller, who is entirely responsible, not only for the scheme of improvement, and execution made, but also for a considerable portion of the work itself, and the raising of a great part of the necessary funds.

This occasion marks the completion of a project which has taken ten years of constant effort to carry through, and it may now be said that the Cathedral

REPORTED-SUNK.

Fate of Two Holt Steamers.

Telegraphic news has been received in Shanghai (says the N. C. Daily News) to the effect that the O. S. S. (Holt's) str. Macbaon and the C. N. S. Kalgan have been sunk.

No further particulars are, as yet, to hand, but it is known that the Blue-funnel str. Macbaon was outward bound from the United Kingdom to the Far East and was carrying a large cargo for Shanghai. She was of 4,277 tons register.

The Kalgan was formerly well known on the China coast and it is presumed that she was sunk in the Eastern Mediterranean. All of her officers and crew were saved with the exception of the chief steward—a Hongkong Chinese—who was drowned.

possesses an exceptionally fine instrument which is all respects worthy of it and of the colony of Hongkong."

The complete specification of interest only to those with technical knowledge, was also given in the programme, and when compared with the former state of the organ, reveals what a fine improvement has been made. The present work has cost no less than \$8,000, and from an appeal which has been made by the Church Body we notice that about \$6,000 has so far been raised towards this. It is hoped that the appeal to free the organ from debt will meet with a ready response.

Speaking of last night's recital, one cannot help expressing regret that the Cathedral was not more fully filled, although the attendance was quite large. The occasion certainly deserved a bigger gathering. Among those present were His Excellency the Governor and Miss May, Major General Ventris and Miss Ventris, the Hon. Mr. Oswald Sevens, C.M.G., and many other well-known residents.

The programme was an exceedingly well-chosen one, and Mr. Denman Fuller still further enhanced his reputation as an organist, bringing out all the beauties of the instrument in works widely divergent in style and theme. The opening Choral Song and Fugue by Wesley, a piece of broad conception and almost majestic style, was given in faultless manner and was a fitting index to what proved to be an evening of musical treats. The artistically light treatment of E. J. Horne's "The Oarflow" was one of Mr. Denman Fuller's triumphs of the evening, the variations which have been worked out of a simple but effective theme being given with delicate expression. If not the most brilliant composition in the programme, it was certainly one of the most enjoyed. One wanted to applaud most vigorously. The Allegro Appassionato by Arthur Barclay is a grand and effective work, teeming with passages full of passion and wholly inspiring. It was, perhaps, the main item of the programme and was rendered in brilliant style. The short, but intensely pleasing "Andante" by Smart concluded the first portion of the programme, and it made one wish to hear a little more of this popular composer. Sterndale Bennett's Barcarole, a work that deserves to be heard even more often than it is, was played in a manner essentially artistic and appealing. The recital then gave a small composition of his own entitled "Out of the East," which opens in restrained manner and develops into a broad idea with an exceptionally good finish. Although short, it is a work of no small merit. Elgar's well-known March "Pomp and Circumstance" brought the recital to a close, and those who were fortunate enough to be present must have been unanimous in voting the evening the most successful of any of its kind ever given in Hongkong.

The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle opened and closed the service, and during the singing of a hymn a collection was taken for the Organ Fund.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The following is the latest about marriage from a new book—"Thomas" by E. B. Cresswell (Nisbet):—"In my experience the most difficult question a man is called upon to decide is whether he shall or shall not marry. It is not as if there were any middle course; there is none. At a precise moment in the marriage service you are married. Up to that point you may scream, and be let off. Beyond that point you may scream, but it is of no use. Of course it is the right thing to be polite to ladies, I know that, but such politeness need not be carried so far as a proposal of marriage. That is absurd. I define marriage as politeness carried to the point of idiocy."

The announcement that Mr. McKennie King is to be the new leader of the Canadian Liberal Party under Sir Wilfrid Laurier's aegis is extremely interesting. He is what we should call in this country a Labour man of very advanced type. He is an extremely strong man, and looks it. I fancy he made his name first through the success of his personal intervention in a very dangerous miners' strike in British Columbia; he has certainly a brilliant record as a Labour legislator. These are rather black days for Canadian Liberals, but at least they are fortunate in their new leader.

An extraordinarily interesting decision of the United States Supreme Court has been announced, annulling an ordinance of Louisville, under which the black population are liable to segregation. The decision is presumably based on the 14th Article of the Constitution, which prohibits any differentiation between citizens of the United States or the individual States. This article was not accepted by the Southern States until 1868. It is noteworthy that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is a Southerner, the first Southerner to preside over the tribunal since the Civil War.

The other day Boston, Mass., got rid of Dr. Muck. A week later Pittsburgh expelled the Austrian conductor, Dr. Knuwald. And now comes the news that Kreisel, the famous Austrian violinist, goaded by attacks in the Press, has cancelled concert contracts worth 100,000 dollars. In the course of a dignified valedictory he writes: "I have devoted friends in London, Paris, and Petrograd, as well as Vienna. The artist is the true diplomat, true missionary of peace. His art is the dead centre of all passions and strife, the sublime God-inspired leveler of all things, and the ultimate reconciler, reformer, and builder of a shattered world." Kreisel will remain in New York till the war is over. He is composing a Peace Symphony.

A substitute for margarine is being invented now. Margarine itself, of course, came into being as a substitute for butter during the siege of Paris. Mr. Maurice, a French chemist and scientist, invented it by mixing quill and beef fat. The article that Mr. Maurice improved and eventually patented was later on manufactured by the Dutch and the Danes. When it was found that there was not sufficient fat for the manufacturers to meet the increased demand for the new butter, vegetable oils were experimented with, and so originated margarine as we know it, of which our manufacturers are now turning out about 5,000 tons a week.

Birmingham has changed the name of its Corporation Library from "free" to "public" library. It is felt that the former word is a misnomer, and is completely out of date. The new name is the first step towards the Museum and Libraries Act of 1908, an Act which restricted the expenditure to an amount equal to one-half penny in the £ on the annual value of property, to be assessed by a library and museum committee.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,500	FRI, 29th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Kaga Maru T. 12,500	SAT, 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT, 20th, Apr. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 12,500	SAT, 13th, May at 11 a.m.
	*Kirin Maru T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 22nd Mar.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Rangoon Maru T. 8,000	MONDAY, 25th Mar.
LONDON	OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.	
MELBOURNE	VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TRUSMAY, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELPHI, PANAMA CANAL.	
NEW YORK	VIA SINGAPORE, PANAMA CANAL.	
BOMBAY	VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO.	
CALCUTTA	VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.	

Sailing from Hongkong, subject to alteration.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, S.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the unsinkable and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sui Maru," "Kashima Maru," "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

*Kashima Maru SAT, 23rd Mar. at 11 a.m.
*Katori Maru SAT, 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.

Sailing from Hongkong.

For date of sailing apply
at the Company's Office.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailing from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	14,000	22nd Mar.
TERVO MARU	25,000	9th April.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	15th April.
SHIMO MARU	22,000	27th April.
PERIA MARU	19,000	10th May.
KOREA MARU	15,000	24th May.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SAO PAULO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.
ARIO MARU	13,500
KIYO MARU	17,200
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjisondari 18th Mar. S.S. Tjikembang 18th Mar.
S.S. Bintang 18th Mar. S.S. Arakan 18th Mar.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215, Amb. R. 4-10 Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sall.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	21st Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	23rd Mar. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	16th Mar. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong March 19, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjitaroom	Java	13th Mar.	20th Mar.	Amoy & Shai
Scerakarta	Java	16th Mar.	1st Apr.	Saigon
Tjipanas	Java	27th Mar.	6th Apr.	Amoy & Shai
Tjimanoeck	Java	29th Mar.		

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Telephones No. 1574.

York Building. 115.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan ... J. E. Hodgins ... TUES., 19th Mar. at noon.

Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI., 22nd Mar. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Thur., 21st Mar. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur., 21st Mar. at noon.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Fri., 22nd Mar. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 22nd Mar. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsang	Sun., 24th Mar. at d'light.
MANILA	Tuensang	Fri., 29th Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other wharves independent of others.

BORNIO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Winkai and Obelo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS. FORWARDERS. TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Mitsubishi Firm. Towards the end of last year the Mitsubishi firm converted its shipbuilding and mining departments into a separate joint-stock company, but no such step has been taken in regard to its banking department which is working with a capital of ¥1,000,000. It is now reported that the management of the Mitsubishi firm has decided to reorganise its banking department into a joint-stock company with a capital of about ¥30,000,000. It is expected that the decision will materialise in about two months.

Yamashita Kisen Kaisha. The Yamashita Steamship Co., Tokyo and Kobe, has announced the decision of its Board of Directors to increase the firm's capital to ¥30,000,000 from the present amount of ¥10,000,000. The firm is planning, with the increased capital, to replace as many old ships as possible with new up-to-date ones, and is also contemplating inaugurating a steamship line touching at the principal ports in India, China, and America. As a preliminary to opening this service, the firm has recently established a branch office at Singapore, which will be a sort of a general agency looking after the branches in Java, Sumatra, the Straits Settlement, Borneo, and the South Pacific Islands.

Brisk Immigration of Chinese Coolies.

The s.s. Yulee owned by the Chingkee Co. brought about 600 Chinese coolies from Chefoo recently. The D. K. K's s.s. Rychei Maru also made the port from Tsingtao with 780 coolies. The Marine Office authorities are of opinion that the immigration of coolies will be much brisker this season because of the famine in Shantung which naturally induces the poorer Chinese to seek a more comfortable place to live in. According to the remarks of an officer of the s.s. Kyodo Maru No. 16 which recently landed at Dairen 1,607 coolies, some of them intended to be mendicants in Manchuria and others had nothing to eat during the voyage. They tried in vain to appease hunger by drinking water. Some 7 tons of pure water were used for this pathetic purpose during the trip!

Hitachi Maru Insurance.

So far the Tokyo Department of Agriculture and Commerce has refused to pay insurance money on the Hitachi Maru under the War Time State Insurance on the ground that there was no proof that the steamer was lost owing to the war. Now, however, that it is known that the missing steamer was sunk by a German cruiser, it is expected that the Government will take up the question of insurance money for consideration. The "Japan Chronicle" understands that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will formally ask the authorities for payment as soon as fuller information of the British official report regarding the sinking of the Hitachi Maru is received from its London branch. The total amount is ¥7,818,000, 80 per cent of which is to be borne by the State, ¥3,500,000 representing cargo and ¥1,650,000 is insured through the Tokyo Marine Insurance while the hull insurance is also entirely through that company.

Steamship Services to Korea. It was reported some time ago that Messrs. Suzuki, Kubara, and Nishiwaki were planning to start a regular steamship service between Tsuruga, a port in north-western Japan, and Chongjin and Soogjin in North Hamgyongdo. The truth of the report is not confirmed in official quarters at Seoul, but the "Saoul Press" mentions another report current that the Kumiai Steamship Company at Kobe and some other capitalists in Japan have a scheme on foot to start a similar steamer service across the Sea of Japan, for which Mr. H. Yasukura of Tsuruga, has been visiting Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe to make necessary arrangements. According to the report the promoters are planning to file an application with the Korean Government-General for the grant of a subsidy from funds incorporated in the Budget for next fiscal year for aiding such enterprises. The promoters have also the object in view of importing Korean cattle into Japan through Tsuruga to supply beef to the navy in canned form, and also to import into Ishikawa Prefecture material for porcelain obtainable from Mt. Baengni in North Hamgyongdo. It is added that a steamer of 2,000 tons will be placed on the service.

ENJOY THE SUMMER OF—1918—IN

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE BEAUTIFUL CANADIAN ROCKIES

AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD

Golfing—Automobiling—Boating—Fishing—Shooting—Mountain Climbing—and Bathing—all within short distance of comfortable Hotels and Private Homes

you can Save real Money if you DEFINITELY BOOK YOUR PASSAGE NOW

BY THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VANCOUVER.

For particulars regarding passage, fares, sailing and reservation of accommodations, also description of trips and descriptive literature apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752, HONGKONG.

For freight rates through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies apply to

J. M. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
Phone 42, HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 tons each.

Hongkong, to San Francisco,

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" Mar. 27th.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" Apr. 24th.

S.S. "ECUADOR" May 22nd.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Apply to—Company's Office in

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

NOTICES.

Superintendent,
Hongkong, May 12, 1918.

Trial Opens at the Sessions.

prisoner was screaming something nothing. The man struggling with Inspector O'Sullivan apparently put his head into a black

Some Interesting Questions Raised.

100

Hongkong Britishers Invited to Public Meeting.

Evidence Desired on Eleven Points.

An Appeal for China Floods Fund.

We are sorry to hear that Vice-Minister Tochin, Vice-Minister

The case was adjourned until 10-morrow.

Shannon, an American portrait painter, has been elected a foreign

100

Billiard Championship of the Colony will be played on Wednesday, the 20th instants (E. Guimaraes v. Gr. Lord) starting at 7.30 p.m. and Saturday, the 23rd (S. Gray v. Wong Po Hong) starting at 2 p.m.

The subscription lists for the new share issue of the Nagasaki Electric Tramway Company closed on Friday last. The number of shares applied for, says the Nagasaki Press, was 10,250 but the issue is restricted to 7,000. In the prospectus it was stated that

HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO.,
LIMITED.

HAVING returned to the Colony I have this day resumed charge of the Company's business,
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARK, Secy.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Speculative Rice Transaction.
For some time past, says the Japan Chronicle, gambling on rice quotations at Amoy has been engaging the attention of the judicial authorities. The most recent case was reported in the 27th ultimo number about 150, including Mr. Miyamoto Jimbei, formerly a member of the House of Peers, certain members of the Municipal Assembly, and some large rice merchants. Judicial activities are now extending to Hiroshi, Kuroishi, and Hachinoye.

Australian Wool for Japan.
The British Government has allotted 44,004 bales of Australian wool for the use of the Japanese Government and private weavers. It is reported that the allotment will be shipped at the end of March or the beginning of April. The present N.Y.K. liners not being able to ship the consignments, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to detail for the service three out of the five vessels newly chartered. It is expected that the quantity to be shipped by one steamer will amount to about 1,000 bales.

New Acetic Company.
The demand for acetic acid in Japan has greatly increased of late years, but there are no large producers in the country, especially in the Kwansei district. In view of this fact, Mr. Uchimura Naotoshi, who was the Managing Director of the now-defunct Kobe Electric Company, Mr. Kawanishi Saburo, and certain other prominent business men of Kobe and Osaka are making arrangements to establish a company called the Imperial Acetic Industrial Company with a capital of ¥1,000,000 for the manufacture of acetic acid.

Embargo on Japanese Flour Urged.
A few days ago commercial consumers of flour in Okayama prefecture addressed a memorial to the authorities, urging the necessity of prohibiting the export of flour as a means of checking the steady advance in its price, says the Japan Chronicle. Their example is now being followed by the bakers of Osaka, who have arranged for memorialising the Government on the same point. They are also holding a public meeting at Tennoji Park, Osaka, of all consumers of flour in the Kwansei district with the object of arousing public opinion in favour of prohibiting the export of flour.

Replacing German Pumps.
Another step toward the capture of German markets has been made by the Hamworthy Engineering Company, London, in the production of the range of pumps for which this firm has already become known throughout the country, and more especially in their production of semi-rotary pumps. Previous to the war the semi-rotary type of pump, although not exclusively a German-made article, was produced by German firms in such quantities as to swamp the British as well as other markets—the Government subsidies granted to German firms permitted of their offering these pumps at prices below the reach of British manufacturers, and the British-made article suffered accordingly. The German, in the day of his commercial prosperity, produced a good article, and sold it at a narrow margin of profit, aided by the German Government subsidy; the aim of the Hamworthy Engineering Co. has been the production of a better article with a very narrow margin of profit and such satisfaction to the purchaser as shall ensure repeat orders. This policy has been pursued in the case of the range of semi-rotary pumps now made by the firm which will be found to give satisfaction, not only for the first six months of use, but well beyond the average "life" of this class of pump. Interchangeability of working parts, the highest quality of material and workmanship in every detail, and extreme simplicity and accessibility are synonymous with the name "Hamworthy," and although it is only a short time since the range of semi-rotary pumps were placed on the market, the number of large orders already received by the firm forms good evidence of the real need existing for a British-made first quality semi-rotary type of pump.

Journal of Commerce.

WORLD MOVEMENT TO ACHIEVE FREEDOM.

Great Tide of Revolutionary Feeling in Every Country.

Mr. Arthur Henderson writes in the *Methodist Times* as follows:

Any victory, however spectacular and dramatic in a military sense it may be, which falls short of the realization of the ideals with which we entered the war, will not be a victory but a defeat. We strive for victory because we want to end war altogether, not merely to prove the superiority of British arms over those of Germany. We continue the struggle, dreadful though the cost of it has become, because we have to enforce reparation for the great wrong perpetrated upon a small, unoffending nation, to liberate subject peoples and enable them to live under a form of government of their own choosing, and to destroy, not a great nation, but a militarist autocracy which had deliberately planned war without considering the interest either of their own people or of the European Commonwealth of which they were a part.

When victory in the sense of the collapse of the military power in the Central Empires is at last achieved, we shall be confronted with the task of translating military success into its political, economic, and social equivalents in this country and every other. It will not be a democratic victory if it results merely in the restoration of the capitalist regime which the war has discredited and destroyed. Victory for the people means something more than the continuance of the old system of production for the profit of a small owning class, on the basis of wage-slavery for the producing classes. The hard, cruel, competitive system of production must be replaced by a system of co-operation under which the status of the workers will be revolutionized, and in which the equal and poverty, the economic insecurity and social miseries of the past will have no place. This is the great task before the statesmen and politicians of the future. Tests of Character and Intellect.

Then we must remember that the coming period of reconstruction, even more than the remaining period of the war, will impose upon the leaders of all the civilized States new and searching tests of character and intellect. As we draw nearer to the end of the war we begin to see more clearly the magnitude of the problems that peace will bring. So vast, intricate, and fundamental have been the changes wrought during the last three and a half years that we are sometimes tempted to think the will and intelligence of men will be unequal to the task of dealing with them.

Still more may we fear sometimes that the problems of reconstruction will be handled by men too impatient to think things through, too tired and cynical to respond to the glowing faith in a finer future for the world which now inspires the multitudes of common people who have striven so heroically and suffered so patiently during the war. For national leadership to fall into the hands of such men in the great new days upon which we shall presently enter would be a disaster almost as great as the war itself.

If there could be anything worse than an empire in control of State policy when peace comes, it would be the influence of a cynic upon the splendid enthusiasm and revolutionary ardour of democracy, newly awakened to the consciousness of its power and eager to build a better future for mankind.

The Outstanding Fact.
The outstanding fact of world politics at the present time—and when peace comes this fact will be made more clear—is that a great tide of revolutionary feeling is rising in every country. Everywhere the peoples are becoming conscious of power. They are beginning to sit in judgment upon their rulers. They are beginning to ask questions about the policies that have brought the world to the edge of secular ruin. In this war the people have shown themselves capable of heroic sacrifices and resolute

endurance because they love liberty and desire peace. The hope that the issue of this war will be an increase of freedom, not only for themselves, but for those who have lived under the yoke of alien tyrannies, has sustained the people of this country throughout these years of war. It has caused them to pour out the blood of their best and bravest, to surrender hard-won liberties, to toll unflinchingly in factory, field, and mine, to spend without stint the material wealth accumulated through years of peace and prosperity.

But the people will not choose to entrust their destinies at the Peace Conference to statesmen who have not perceived the moral significance of the struggle, and who are not prepared to make a people's peace. We want to replace the material force of arms by the moral force of right in the governance of the world. For that great task of the immediate future we want national leaders who are not only responsive to the inspirations and impulses of democracy, but who are qualified to guide the mighty energies of democracy in the task of building up the new social order.

The Party of the Future.

Never before have the people been confronted with problems of greater magnitude, international and national, social and personal; but never have they had so good an opportunity of taking hold of these problems for themselves. The policies and programmes of the orthodox parties have little relevance to the new situation. Political parties bound by tradition, saturated with class prejudice, out of touch with the living movements of thought and feeling among the people, cannot easily adapt themselves to the changed conditions, the new demands, the enlarged ideals to which the war has given rise.

The party of the future, upon which the chief tasks of reconstruction will devolve, will be the one which derives directly from the people themselves, and has been made the organ of the people's will, the voice of all the people—of both sexes and all classes—who work by hand or brain.

Through such a party, led by democratically chosen leaders who have proved their fidelity to principle and their faith in the people's cause, the best spirits of our time will be able to work in the orthodox parties of the past. Nothing but disunity and divided councils in the democratic movement can wreck the promise of the future. For every man and woman who believes in democracy and who desires to see a new birth of freedom in this land there is a place in the people's movement and a well-defined work to do.

Politics of the Future.
In a wider sense than has hitherto been understood, the politics of the future will be human politics, and the dominating party will be the party of the common people, and of democracy. This is certain. The people will have it, for the people are weary of wars. They have borne too long the inequalities and injustices inherent in an economic system based on competition instead of co-operation.

They are coming together in a more powerfully organized movement to achieve a new freedom, and to establish on this earth, drenched with men's blood, torn with men's struggles, wet with human tears, a fairer ideal of life; the only ideal consistent with the world's greatest event which we again celebrate: this Christ-mass tide; an ideal dominated not by any spirit of revenge or hatred, expressing itself in economic and financial boycott, but in love, brotherhood, and peace.

Bridegroom's Plight.

A young man appeared at West London Police Court recently and explained to the magistrate that he had arranged to be married that morning, but on Christmas night the young lady sent word that she had changed her mind. The magistrate said that if the lady had changed her mind he could not interfere.

SORROWS OF SZECHUAN.

Hopes of Better Times.

Chengtu, Feb. 13.—Chinese new year is here again and the people are celebrating, with the usual red lanterns and paper hangings, but without much display of fire-crackers. There is a temporary armistice between North and South here. Delegates have gone from here to Chungking to talk the matter out with General Hsiang, while others are here from Chungking to talk with Governor Lin. Just how long the lull will last, naturally no one knows but there is a general longing shared strong by the soldiers and officers that terms may be arranged.

For some weeks past the conditions seemed to be almost hopeless for the authorities at this end. Saifu in the south, Fubien and Tzulin to the southeast, Sui-ning, Nganyoh and other centres to the east all were lost and the number of wounded coming in was ever increasing. Report had it that supplies of ammunition was one of the chief causes. The one arsenal here could not keep up the supply for the divisions here. Where the other side got their was and is a mystery. There were persistent reports that the Governor was leaving and that the city was to be looted before the departure of his troops for the North in order to get away by way of Shensi.

Now there is at least momentary hope. But the city is a sorry spectacle compared with the days of its prosperity. All about are the great burned areas still bare, or covered with temporary makeshifts, with here and there new buildings, some two storeys, by those who still have faith in better days to come. The recent destruction of the great Arcade, the centre of trade of the city, has added another area to the ruins. Some apprentices gambling upon a kerosene lamp and all was soon in flames. The best shops of the city had their best goods on display there, and not much was saved; the loss in goods and property is at present irreparable. Almost all shops are closed for the new year, but looters would find but little inside. Goods have been removed to various mysterious places so that little of value might be found.

Travelling and trade is absolutely at a standstill. The road out via Shunehing and Wanhsien has been closed for some weeks. M. Bédard, the French Consul, returning from furlough with his wife and child, have been held up in the former city for some time. Many of their carriers have been carried off by the soldiers and some of their servants badly treated. Reports of attacks on foreigners keep increasing. One was robbed of watch, spectacles and money, another has had his house looted, and several have been fired upon with what intent it is uncertain.

A very sad accident has happened to one of our missionary workers, Mr. Cook, of the O.L.M. Kuanhsien. A mad dog bit his hand; and as there was no antiseptic to be had in Chengtu, he has set off overland for Chungking and the coast. —N. C. Daily News.

Leads at the Front.
The Leeds City Council has been invited officially to nominate a deputation of public men to visit the battle front. Six members and two other gentlemen have been selected. The three political parties are represented. V.C. Saved by Cigarette Case. Sergeant A. J. Knight, of the London Rifles, who hails from Nottingham and Birmingham, describing the fighting in which he won the V.C., says that he came through a "million to one chance." Bullets he said literally rained around him. His tinio pocket was shot away, and his life was saved by his cigarette case, and the photograph of his wife and child was "practically torn to shreds." His helmet was dented with bullets.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; BA.—SALES; R.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$615

Cantons b. \$320

North Chinas b. t. 120

Unions s. \$300

Yangtszes b. x 73 \$210

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$138

H. K. Fires n. \$333

SHIPPING.

Douglases s. \$77

Steamboats b. & sa. \$184

Indos (Def.) n. \$160

Indos (Pref.) b. \$324

Shells b. 120/-

Ferries n. \$28

REFINERIES.

Sugars sa. \$81

Malabons b. \$293

MINING.

Kallans b. 40/-

Langkats b. t. 143

Raubis n. \$5

Tronchs b. 33/-

Urals n. 20/-

Oriental Cons. n. 27/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$831

Kowloon Docks b. \$131

Shai Docks b. t. 93

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. \$875

Land Invest. n. \$364

H'phreys Est. b. \$5.50

K'loon Lands n. \$274

Shai Lands b. t. 70

West Points n. \$110

Reclamations n. \$110

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. t. 174

Kung Yiks b. t. 15.80

Shai Cottons b. t. 133

Oriental b. t. 434

Yangtszepoos b. & sa. t. 8.80

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$9

China Light & P. \$4.25

Providents b. \$7.10

Dairy Farms b. \$29

Green Islands sa. \$7.80

H. K. Electrics b. \$485

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$235

Ropes sa. \$275

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level s. \$6.30

Trams, Peak, old s. \$8

Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 80

Laundries n. \$4

U. Waterboats n. \$114

Watsons b. \$5

Wm. Powells b. \$65

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY

MARCH 19, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,

Share and General Brokers,

Princes Building,

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 3/14

30 d/s Demand 3/14

60 d/s Demand 3/14

4 m/s Demand 3/14

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 133 1/2

T/T Japan 141 3/4

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 73 1/2

co & New York

T/T Java 162

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 421

Demand, Paris 421 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3/24

4 m/s D/E 3/24

6 m/s L/C 3/24

30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 3/24

30 d/s San Francisco 74 1/2

4 m/s New York 436

4 m/s Marks 441

4 m/s France 436

Demand, Germany 441

Demand, New York Nom.

T/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 147

Demand, Singapore 133 1/2

On Haiphong 74 1/2 prem.

On Saigon 74 1/2

On Bangkok 48 1/2

Sovereign 640 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 42.30

Bar Silver, per oz. 43 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT FEB 1918:

H'kong 5 cts. p. sub. c. \$4.00 dis.

" 10 " " c. par.

" 50 " " 100pre.

Canton 20 " 74 1/2 dis.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (4% Paid up) — France 45,000,000

(1/3 of the capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Bartholot

General Manager A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Exchange business transacted. Every description of Banking and Finance business undertaken.

M. ROUET DE JOUENET, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352

5, Charter Road, Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

TRAM TO KOWLOON EVERY 15 MIN.

6.40 A.M. to 10.40 A.M. 10 MIN.

11.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. 15 MIN.

1.15 P.M. to 3.15 P.M. 15 MIN.

3.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. 15 MIN.

5.45 P.M. to 7.45 P.M. 15 MIN.

7.55 P.M. to 9.55 P.M. 15 MIN.

10.05 P.M. to 12.05 A.M. 15 MIN.

12.15 A.M. to 2.15 A.M. 15 MIN.

2.30 A.M. to 4.30 A.M. 15 MIN.

4.45 A.M. to 6.45 A.M. 15 MIN.

6.55 A.M. to 8.55 A.M. 15 MIN.

9.05 A.M. to 11.05 A.M. 15 MIN.

11.15 A.M. to 1.15 P.M. 15 MIN.

1.30 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. 15 MIN.

3.45 P.M. to 5.45 P.M. 15 MIN.

5.55 P.M. to 7.55 P.M. 15 MIN.

8.05

